

# House of Representatives

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1968

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.  
The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*Thou shalt keep the commandments of the Lord, Thy God, to walk in His ways and to fear Him.—Deuteronomy 8: 6.*

O Lord, our God, Ruler of nations and the Father of men, we come together in this opening moment to unite our hearts in prayer unto Thee.

Continue to look with Thy favor upon us and upon our Republic. We have become great among the nations of the world and we pray that Thou wilt keep us great—in faith, in fellowship, and in the fruits of our democratic life. Help us to remember that this greatness comes from Thee and that we are to use it in Thy service and for the good of our fellow man.

Save us from pride and prejudice, from superficiality and superciliousness. Make us ever mindful of the needs of others and keep us resolute in our determination to promote good will among all, to produce justice for all, and to proclaim freedom to all in our world. In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that the Joint Economic Committee should include within its investigations an analysis of the growth and movement of population in the United States.

## WE SHOULD GET THE U.S.S. "PUEBLO" AND ITS CREW

(Mr. BRINKLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, let the record show my position on the *Pueblo*—to go get it. If we do not have to use force, well and good. But should force be necessary, are we not men enough to use it if we are in the right?

It was said that the *Pueblo* crew did not recognize the urgency of the situation until it was too late; that harassment of American ships in these international waters was commonplace. Well, such interference should not have been tolerated in the first place. If we had any right at all to be there we should have

been left completely alone. You give these Red Chinese and their puppets an inch and they will take a mile. If we are spread too thin, let us correct it and draw the line now; honoring the rights of all nations and requiring the same in return.

## EAST-WEST TRADE HEARINGS

(Mrs. KELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce that beginning next Tuesday, January 30, the Subcommittee on Europe of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will hold hearings on East-West trade.

For the opening hearing we have invited testimony from interested Members of Congress.

Various executive departments and agencies, including the Departments of State, Commerce, and Treasury, and the Export-Import Bank will testify at a later date.

At the completion of this first part of our hearings, we hope to take testimony from private individuals and organizations interested in this subject.

Mr. Speaker, these hearings represent our subcommittee's continuing effort to discharge our legislative mandate with regard to a key area of U.S. foreign policy.

The primary objective of our undertaking is to determine what changes have taken place during the past year in the structure of East-West trade and how these changes affect U.S. foreign policy objectives in Europe, in Vietnam, and in other areas.

In addition, our subcommittee is deeply interested in the impact of this trade on the soundness of the dollar and on the U.S. balance of payments.

Mr. Speaker, as Members will recall, we had originally scheduled the opening of these hearings for December 7. Unfortunately, on the appointed day none of the Members invited to testify were available. I sincerely hope that the situation will be different next Tuesday.

## THE SUPREME COURT AND ITS DECISIONS

(Mr. POOL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. POOL. Mr. Speaker, I include the following resolution of the Public Affairs Luncheon Club of Dallas, Tex., in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This opinion is very well stated, and I should like to add my concurrence to the views stated therein. It follows:

THE SUPREME COURT AND ITS DECISIONS  
(Statement to the Honorable JOE R. POOL, by the Public Affairs Luncheon Club)

Members of the Public Affairs Luncheon Club assembled in regular meeting this 15th day of January, 1968, commend you and express our gratitude to you and your colleagues on this subject for your zealous endeavors to bring to the threshold of every American home the dangerous threat now being perpetrated and compounded by the Supreme Court decision which permits employment of subversives and communists in the nation's defense plants.

The Court by its autocratic decision has afforded immunity and legal protection for communists to continue their nefarious activities in an effort to bring about the overthrow of this government and the ultimate destruction of this country by virtually inviting them into the very heart of our national defense mechanism, while our youth is damaged and dying in the swamps of Viet Nam.

The supreme irony—and one that chills the blood of every patriotic American—is that the highest court of the land should hand down such an opinion, citing Article I of the First Amendment to the Constitution which forbids the abridgement of the freedom of speech and of the press, when our young men are engaged in a bloody war in defense of freedoms, including the freedom of speech, which "freedom" the communists obliterate and destroy first!

The illogical interpretations of the Constitution by the Supreme Court are subjecting our children to indoctrination by communist teachers in our school and permitting communist inspired agitators to roam at will, undermining our government and giving encouragement to our enemies.

Further, in rendering these damaging decisions, the Supreme Court on one hand adheres to the literal interpretations of the Constitution and totally ignores the intent of the document and then, conversely, by the same illogical arguments, the Court adheres to that which its members determine as "intent" in other decisions.

In our opinion, the American people should demand that the Congress of the United States take appropriate steps to prevent such mandates from the Court as jeopardize our national security, either through Congressional restrictions of the Court's jurisdiction or by clarification of the wording of Article I of the First Amendment of the Constitution.

We shall very much appreciate your conveying the foregoing to Congress.

Mrs. MILAM B. PHARO,  
President.

Mrs. JOHN BOOKHOUT,  
Chairman, the Resolutions Committee.

Mrs. WM. L. CRAWFORD,  
Cochairman.

Approved: January 15, 1968, Dallas, Tex.

## THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SHOULD BE GIVEN EQUAL TREATMENT

(Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, last night I sent a telegram to Mr. Frank Stanton,

H 375

H376

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

January 25, 1968

president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, which I would like to read:

After watching the one hour program which you made available to the Republicans Tuesday evening, I think you should re-read 47 U.S. Code, Section 315, and especially Item four on the on-the-spot coverage. As you know, the President addressed Congress as a part of his Constitutional duty, and your network chose to cover it as a news event. I think it is fair to point out that the President did not derogate the opposition party, but presented to the Congress a program which he hoped we would enact. Your network using this as a reason gave the Republicans an hour to berate the President and Democratic Party but to offer no solutions. I believe that you should grant equal time to the Democratic Party in the interest of fair play. I demand therefore that one hour should be given to the Democrats to reply or perhaps what would be as fair, in view of the presentation Tuesday evening, give the Republicans another hour in which to make a spectacle of themselves all over again. I shall insist that you comply with the law one way or the other, in order to give the Democratic Members of Congress equal treatment.

#### NORTH KOREA'S BOLD VENTURE

(Mr. HANNA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, in regard to the statement that has just been made about the capture of our vessel in North Korea, having just come from Korea myself this morning, it is my judgment—and I give it to the House—that we are about to go through a period of extreme pressure that will be placed upon us not only through the propaganda which will be emanating from all the capitals of the world relative to the stance that should be taken in America with regard to peace efforts in Vietnam, but we will also be faced with increased instances of pressure. I was briefed by the people in South Korea and I had just left the capital there when the incident in which the North Koreans tried their bold venture to assassinate the president of South Korea was undertaken. The briefing I received indicated that the instances of the intrusion of agents into South Korea has increased over 10-fold in 1967 and will be even more increased in 1968. So I say to the gentlemen of the House that the year of travail is upon us. The time for us to be stanch and to know what our best interests are, to hold firmly to the cause to which we are committed, will at no time be more important than in this year of 1968. What we are witnessing at the opening of this year is just the opening gun of that year of travail. I am sure, as I know the Members of this House do and as I know the spirit of our country is, that we are going to find the response of the American people and their will is just as stanch and strong today as it has been when these kinds of challenges have been issued to us in the past.

#### CONGRESSMAN PELLY CALLS FOR NAVAL BLOCKADE OF NORTH KOREA

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 min-

ute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, there is great indignation throughout the United States over the North Koreans' seizure of the intelligence ship U.S.S. *Pueblo* in international waters, and rightfully so.

I have heard from a number of my constituents demanding that our Government obtain the return of this vessel or that we take immediate military steps to retake the ship or retaliate by bombing. My own view is that preferably our Navy should impose a complete blockade of North Korean ports until the *Pueblo* is returned.

The fact that the North Koreans feel bold enough to hijack an American naval vessel goes to show the lack of respect in which America is held in the world today. We are but reaping the harvest of a weak and vacillating foreign policy.

When American tuna fishing boats are seized on the high seas off Latin America and taken into custody for ransom, our State Department pays the money to obtain release of the boat rather than protect our fishing fleet. The very naval vessels we have loaned to South American countries have been used against us in this business of piracy.

When I have protested, I have been told that the United States does not believe in the use of force.

No wonder the North Koreans make us look so ridiculous.

#### GET THAT SHIP

(Mr. WYMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, American prestige and authority clear around the world will be irretrievably damaged if we leave the U.S.S. *Pueblo* in Wonsan Harbor while we beg, entreat, plead, cajole for its release through diplomatic channels.

When will the present administration understand that Communists are at war with us? Pleading to North Koreans is ridiculous. They hate us. They hate our system. They would like to see us all dead. They believe this with a deep and fanatical fervor.

The same is true for Soviet Communists, or Chinese Communists, or Cuban Communists.

You do not get anywhere facing such a philosophy through diplomatic channels except to expose this Nation to one propaganda loss after another, one insult after another.

Mr. Speaker, we should go into Wonsan Harbor and retake the U.S.S. *Pueblo*. If we do not do this now without dilly-dallying, without further delay, the situation can only get worse for us.

We have witnessed the evaporation of much of the spirit and courage that characterized the Great Britain of Winston Churchill's era. We have seen France degenerate under De Gaulle. It looks to all the world now as though the only nation left with any real guts is Israel. Israel showed us what to do. Do not talk, do it.

No nation anywhere in the world should be allowed to capture an Ameri-

can ship, or shoot down an American airplane, or kill an American citizen without all hell breaking loose for them—not just a protest from the U.S. State Department to fall on deaf ears in an enemy land.

When we do get the *Pueblo* back, along with its crew and commanding officer, there are some mighty embarrassing questions that need to be asked. I can think of a few examples to be directed to its skipper:

Why did you let your ship be taken without firing a shot?

Did you have orders to surrender and permit boarding?

Did Pearl Harbor not give you any instructions in response to your reports of increasing truculence on the part of North Korean vessels?

Mr. Speaker, Theodore Roosevelt admonished us to speak softly and carry a big stick. We have spoken softly long enough. Now we must use the big stick or the whole world will know that we speak softly and carry nothing that amounts to anything.

#### POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the distinguished Democrat and majority leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. ALBERT, related to the House how he had been solicited by the Republican National Committee to contribute \$10 to further the high ideals and aims of the Republican Party.

On December 17, 1967, 2 days after the close of the late and unlamented Democrat-controlled session of Congress, I received a letter from the Democrat National Committee which reads in part as follows:

We'd be proud to count your name, Fellow-American, among our supporters. . . . Just send your contribution of \$10—or as much as you feel you can afford—but please do it today.

The letter was signed by John M. Bailey, chairman.

Also enclosed was a card bearing the number 1,359,192,334. I am not sure whether that refers to a recent increase in the Federal debt or the number of \$10 bills Mr. Bailey has already collected for the approaching Democrat political fiasco. But then I took another look at the card and it offered me the option of contributing \$500.

Mr. Speaker, since the gentleman from Oklahoma raised the issue, and since my heart is filled today with compassion and charity, I propose to take him off the horns of his dilemma by offering to contribute \$10 to the Democrats if he will contribute the same amount to the Republicans.

#### WALL STREET FOUND INFILTRATED BY ORGANIZED CRIME RINGS

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and ex-